In the claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of identifying interactions between polypeptides comprising:

(a) expressing in a cell lacking Ras ~~activity~~signaling:

(i) a first polynucleotide encoding a first polypeptide being capable of interacting with a plasmalemma of the cell and being operably linked to an inducible promoter; and

(ii) a second polynucleotide encoding a second polypeptide fused to a cytoplasmic Ras mutant, said cytoplasmic Ras mutant being capable of said Ras activity if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cell; and

(b) detecting Ras ~~activity~~ signaling in said cell grown under:

(i) inductive conditions which result in expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter; and

(ii) ~~suppressive~~ non-inductive conditions which result in substantially no expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter,

wherein said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling present only in said cell grown under said inductive conditions is indicative of an interaction between said first polypeptide and said second polypeptide.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said first polypeptide is a native membrane protein.

3.-5. (Cancelled)

6. (Currently amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said cell lacking Ras ~~activity~~ signaling is a yeast cell exhibiting a mutant Ras phenotype characterized by growth suppression under non-permissive conditions.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein said cytoplasmic Ras mutant is capable of complementing said mutant Ras phenotype if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cell.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said first polypeptide includes an amino acid sequence for plasmalemma targeting.

9. (Currently amended) A method of identifying interactions between polypeptides comprising:

(a) expressing in cells lacking a Ras ~~activity~~signaling:

(i) a first polynucleotide encoding a first polypeptide being capable of interacting with a plasmalemma of said cells and operably linked to an inducible promoter; and

(ii) a library of polynucleotides each encoding a distinct polypeptide fused to a cytoplasmic Ras mutant, said cytoplasmic Ras mutant being capable of said Ras activity if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cells; and

(b) identifying said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling in said cells grown under:

(i) inductive conditions which result in expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter; and

(ii) ~~suppressive~~ non-inductive conditions which result in substantially no expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter,

wherein said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling present only in said cells grown under said inductive conditions is indicative of an interaction between said first polypeptide and said distinct polypeptide.

10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 9, further comprising isolating from each cell of said cells a polynucleotide encoding said distinct polypeptide.

11. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said first polypeptide is a native membrane protein.

12.-14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently amended) The method of claim 9, wherein said cells lacking said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling are yeast cells exhibiting a mutant Ras phenotype characterized by growth suppression under non-permissive conditions.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein said cytoplasmic Ras mutant is capable of complementing said mutant Ras phenotype if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cells.

17. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein said first polypeptide includes an amino acid sequence for plasmalemma targeting.

18. (Currently amended) A method of identifying interactions between polypeptides comprising:

(a) expressing in cells lacking a Ras ~~activity~~signaling:

(i) a library of polynucleotides each encoding a first polypeptide being capable of interacting with a plasmalemma of said cells fused to a second polypeptide; and

(ii) a second polynucleotide encoding a cytoplasmic Ras mutant fused to a third polypeptide and being operably linked to an inducible promoter, said cytoplasmic Ras mutant being capable of said Ras activity if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cells; and

(b) identifying Ras ~~activity~~ signaling in said cells grown under:

(i) inductive conditions which result in expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter; and

(ii) ~~suppressive~~ non-inductive conditions which result in substantially no expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter,

wherein said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling present only in said cells grown under said inductive conditions is indicative of an interaction between said third polypeptide and said second polypeptide.

19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 18, further comprising isolating from each cell of said cells a polynucleotide encoding said second polypeptide.

20. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein said first polypeptide is a native membrane protein.

21.-23. (Cancelled)

24. (Currently amended) The method of claim 18, wherein said cells lacking said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling are yeast cells exhibiting a mutant Ras phenotype characterized by growth suppression under non-permissive conditions.

25. (Original) The method of claim 24, wherein said cytoplasmic Ras mutant is capable of complementing said mutant Ras phenotype if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cells.

26. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein said first polypeptide includes an amino acid sequence for plasmalemma targeting.

27. (Currently amended) A method of identifying interactions between polypeptides comprising:

(a) expressing in cells lacking a Ras ~~activity~~signaling:

(i) a first library of polynucleotides each operably linked to an inducible promoter and encoding a first polypeptide being

capable of interacting with a plasmalemma of said cells fused to a second polypeptide; and

(ii) a second library of polynucleotides each encoding a cytoplasmic Ras mutant fused to a third polypeptide, said cytoplasmic Ras mutant being capable of said Ras activity if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cells; and

(b) identifying said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling in said cells grown under:

(i) inductive conditions which result in expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter; and

(ii) ~~suppressive~~ non-inductive conditions which result in substantially no expression of said first polypeptide from said inducible promoter,

wherein said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling present only in said cells grown under said inductive conditions is indicative of an interaction between said third polypeptide and said second polypeptide.

28. (Previously presented) The method of claim 27, further comprising isolating from each cell of said cells polynucleotides encoding said second polypeptide and said third polynucleotides.

29. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein said first polypeptide is a native membrane protein.

30.-32. (Cancelled)

33. (Currently amended) The method of claim 27, wherein said cells lacking said Ras ~~activity~~ signaling are yeast cells exhibiting a mutant Ras phenotype characterized by growth suppression under non-permissive conditions.

34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein said cytoplasmic Ras mutant is capable of complementing said mutant Ras phenotype if mobilized to said plasmalemma of said cells.

35. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein said first polypeptide includes an amino acid sequence for plasmalemma targeting.

36-49. (Cancelled)